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ABSTRACT

Reported in this booklet is the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) Conference on the Human Environment which constituted a means of maintaining and accelerating the momentum of NGO activities for cooperation with the United Nations for the protection of the human environment. Offered in the report are: (1) opening comments by Conference Convener, Glen Leet, President, Community Development Foundation; (2) a statement by Bradford Morse, UN Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs; (3) remarks by Maurice Strong, Secretary-General of the UN Conference on the Human Environment, on continuing commitment to the Stockholm recommendations; (4) a summary of the ad hoc Conference by Rapporteur, Lady Jackson, noting general principles and resolutions, relations with the Secretariat and other UN agencies, relations between interested NGOs, relations with governments and the public, and special problems of the technologically less-developed countries; (5) examples of possible joint NGO activities; (6) specific resolutions passed at the NGO Conference; and (7) a list of the 16 main groupings of the 109 points of the Stockholm Action Plan. A list of participants is appended. (BL)

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# REPORT ON NGO CONFERENCE ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

NEW YORK
OCTOBER 17, 18, AND 19, 1972

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## Introduction

The NGO Conference on the Human Environment held in New York on the 17th, 18th and 19th of October 1972, constituted a means of maintaining and accelerating the momentum of NGO activities for cooperation with the UN for the protection of the human environment.

The NGO participation began in the preparatory work for the Stockholm Conference. It gathered momentum at Stockholm with the NGO Declaration.

The NGO Conference held in Geneva on October 2nd and 3rd was a means of further bringing together the NGOs with consultative status, other NGOs with special knowledge and experience with respect to the human environment and the officials of the UN and member governments who were all involved in this question.

Each of the preceding steps contributed to the effectiveness of the Conference in New York. The significance of this was indicated by Mr. Maurice Strong in the closing session of the conference when he stated:

"I have no doubt that many will be influenced not only by this positive demonstration of interest but by the momentum that you have demonstrated since Stockholm, and by the fact that you have held this meeting to show your determination to continue this momentum and to organize yourselves to play the unique part in world environmental action that only non-governmental citizen groups can play."

It was reinforced by Mr. Bradford Morse who stated:

"I am absolutely convinced that the success of any program for the improvement of the human condition depends to a critical degree on the involvement of people - the people you represent - and I am pleased by the initiative which you are taking in arranging these meetings to discuss how non-governmental organizations can contribute to the environment effort.

"In closing I would reiterate the importance of the challenge and the opportunities which lie before us. Now is the time, with a new organisation in the making, a new dynamic personality in Maurice Strong, and a new interest in existing United Nations departments and agencies to develop a more valuable set of relations which can contribute mightily to the improvement of the quality of life."

As indicated in the report of the Rapporteur, the next stage will be a meeting in 1973 to determine further means of cooperation with the governing body and the Secretariat which can only be done in a concrete way after this body has been established.

Responsibility for followup action was assigned to an Exploratory Group. The following were elected to this group:

Sydney Howe, President of the Conservation Foundation, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C. 20036

Glen Leet, President of the Community Development Foundation, 345 East 46th Street, New York, N. Y. 10017

Richard H. Pough, President of the Natural Areas Council, Inc., 145 East 52nd Street, New York, New York 10022

The Geneva Conference had asked Mr. Henrik Beer, Mr. J. G. van Putten and Dr. Budowski to form an ad hoc Liaison Group to maintain close contact with the New York Conference.

Thanks to all of those who contributed to this highly successful conference are expressed in the report of the Rapporteur but special mention should be made of the most valuable contribution made by Dr. Margaret Mead, as Chairman of the Conference, to Lady Jackson and her devoted staff who have produced the report of the Rapporteur, and to Dr. Ernest C. Grigg who served so effectively as Coordinator.

Non-governmental organizations have followed the proceedings at the United Nations General Assembly very closely and to facilitate this there has been a distribution of the basic UN documents to those who attended the Conference.

The Convener wishes to express his deep appreciation to all of those who participated in the Conference and who are continuing work to advance the activity of the UN in the field of the protection of the human environment.

Glen Leet

Glen Leet, Convener
New York Conference

PROVISIONAL PROGRAM (as of September 1, 1972)

NGO Meeting on the Protection of the Human Environment

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|---|---|
| Tuesday, October 17, 1972 | United Nations |
| 9:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m. | Registration |
| 10:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon | Opening Session. Remarks by Glen Leet, Convener<br>Guest speakers: Mr. Bradford Morse, Under Secretary General<br>Mr. Maurice Strong, Secretary General of the UN Conference on the Human Environment |
| 12:00 noon - 2:00 p.m. | No luncheon meeting planned |
| | Carnegie Building, Second Floor, 345 East 46th Street |
| 2:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. | Election of Chairman of the Meeting, Plenary Session and Panel led discussion on environmental action. |
| | No scheduled evening meeting |
| Wednesday, October 18, 1972 | Hotel Roosevelt, Madison Avenue at 45th Street |
| 9:00 a.m. - 11:00 a.m. | Work shop discussion groups on environmental action. (Similar interest grouping or as determined at Plenary). |
| 11:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon | NGO/UN Relationships - Mrs. Michael Harris, President, Conference of NGOs in Consultative Status with ECOSOC. |
| 12:00 noon - 2:00 p.m. | Luncheon meeting at Hotel Roosevelt with distinguished Guest Speaker. |
| 2:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. | Discussion of future NGO activities for the protection of the human environment. |

No evening meeting of the conference is scheduled but delegates are invited to a lecture at 8:30 p.m. at Rockefeller University.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thursday, October 19, 1972 | Carnegie Building |
| 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. | Summation of the discussion of NGO activities on the human environment and the report on the conference. |

NGO CONFERENCE ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT
OPENING SESSION OCTOBER 17, 1972 - UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK

Convener's Opening Remarks by Glen Leet, President, Community Development Foundation

Distinguished Guests and Delegates to the NGO Conference on the Human Environment

In June of 1972 an event of very great importance took place in Stockholm.

It was the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment.

This was an occasion at which the resentatives of 113 governments and over 600 representatives of non-governmental organizations reached some very fundamental agreements.

These agreements arose out of the realization that we live on a vulnerable planet and that without appropriate measures to protect the human environment, the very survival of mankind is in danger.

The agreements by governments consisted of recommendations to the United Nations General Asembly, now in session. When adopted, they will represent a milestone, a turning point in the history of mankind in its relationship with this planet and with each other.

Not less remarkable than the agreements reached by governments is the fact that representatives from non-governmental organizations with total membership embracing virtually every country in the world also came to agreement.

This agreement was embodied in a statement, the NGO Declaration, which was presented at a Plenary Session of the Stockholm Conference by the Stockholm NGO Chairman, Dr. Margaret Mead.

Ths conference convened here today is a direct consequence of the obligation we accepted in that Declaration.

The purpose of the conference is expressed very clearly in this Declaration which states:

"a) We reaffirm the concept of organized citizen support for the work of the United Nations and believe that the Stockholm Conference and the ongoing work of the United Nations in the area of the environment can encourage all those who have long worked in this field and draw on the enthusiasm of new recruits. We therefore intend to urge our organizations to mobilize and expand their membership in support of the work of the United Nations in general and the Environemntal Secretariat in particular.

"b) In consultation with the existing conference Secretariat, we will seek the most appropriate ways in which our separate bodies can mobilize citizen support for the Stockholm decisions during the months between the Stockholm conference and this year's General Assembly. Thereafter we wish to establish permanent forms of liaison with the Secretariat, with each other and other interested bodies."

In convening this conference we seek to give increased substance and vitality to the vision of those meeting in San Francisco in 1945 when the United Nations was created--the vision of the UN involving three elements: First, membership through governments. Second, cooperation through specialized agencies. Third, as specified in Article 71 of the

Charter of the United Nations, participation of people through consultation with the non-governmental organizations through which the peoples of the world have freely associated themselves.

We seek to bring in support of the United Nations and its programs for the human environment, the vast networks of relationships represented by the NGO system.

We seek to bring together in a symbiotic relationship those NGOs with consultative status who have long been dedicated to advancing the ideals of the United Nations and also the dynamic organizations devoted to the protection of the human environment who also bring a great sense of commitment and dedication and great vitality.

It may be useful to consider who are we. Who are the NGOs? We are a numerous and varied group. We have here: Representatives of the powerful moral force embodied in the great religions of the world. The deep civic concern represented by world-wide networks of civic organizations. Organizations representing associations of the workers of the world through trade unions. The creativity and vigor represented by world-wide organizations of women and young people. Representatives of organizations engaged in manufacturing, commerce, industry and agriculture. Organizations of scientists who have special contributions to make in the assessment of what is happening to our earth, our air and the sea and what to do about it. Organizations of cooperatives with world-wide memberships.

Some of us are dedicated to the welfare of children and we are beginning to understand that all we work for will be in vain unless there is effective action to protect the human environment.

Some of our organizations bring expert and technical knowledge in the humanities and in social sciences. There are those who have a contribution to make in the technologies by which people can be encouraged to work together to protect the environment for their families, their community, their nation and mankind. These are but a few--the potential is immeasurable. Our combined memberships are in the hundreds of millions; our assets are in the billions.

Now we come to the United Nations to offer our services, to learn how we can help. We meet together at a time when the opportunities are great, the hopes are great, the expectations are high. The Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr. Kurt Waldheim, at the annual conference of non-governmental organizations on May 30th appealed to the NGOs for their active support and cooperation for the ideals of the UN.

The Secretary General of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Mr. Maurice Strong, has not only appealed for cooperation but in numerous practical ways has encouraged and facilitated such cooperation. The Deputy Secretary General for Political and General Assembly Affairs, Mr. Bradford Morse, has a long and distinguished record testifying to his deep conviction of the importance of the participation of people in activities and decisions that affect their destiny. He has been most cordial and cooperative as we have worked on plans to convene this conference. I wish to acknowledge with thanks also the members of the Secretariat who have done all possible to encourage NGOs to make a creative and constructive contribution to the work of the United Nations.

In the concern for the protection of the human environment we have a cause on which all mankind can be united and play an important part.

It is appropriate as we convene today to renew the pledge we made in Stockholm.

"We pledge ourselves, in our work, our loyalty, our contacts and our own styles of life, to try to live as citizens of a loved yet endangered planet and to share our common heritage with respect for all living things and in justice and amity with the people of planet Earth."

GL 10/16/72

STATEMENT OF BRADFORD MORSE, UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR POLITICAL AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY AFFAIRS BEFORE THE NGO CONFERENCE ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT
17 October 1972

Ladies and Gentlemen: I apologize for being so late, but I am enormously pleased to have this opportunity to spend a few minutes with you as you begin what I consider to be three days of very important discussion.

I am absolutely convinced that the success of any program for the improvement of the human condition depends to a critical degree on the involvement of people - the people you represent - and I am pleased by the initiative which you are taking in arranging these meetings to discuss how non-governmental organisations can contribute to the environmental effort.

The contributions of NGOs to the work of the United Nations can be seen in scores of endeavors from providing for the peaceful use of outerspace, to development of the seabeds. Not only are NGOs a source of education to the world, but they bring to the United Nations the views of peoples and groups throughout the world and a steady stream of expert advice, information and operative assistance.

And yet, despite the establishment of a framework for the mutual exchange of influence and information between NGOs and the United Nations family, and the hard work of NGOs and those responsible for NGO relations, we must admit that recent years have witnessed a weakening of this working relationship.

Many NGOs, frustrated by many factors, including, upon occasion, an apparent lack of interest, and sometimes even hosility, toward their participation in the UN system, are questioning whether their efforts are worthwhile. Others, perhaps more affirmatively, are seeking ways to clarify and codify the rights and responsibilities of NGOs.

At the same time, some members and some organs of the United Nations are questioning the interest and effectiveness of NGOs in furthering the principles and activities of the UN, and of the contributions which NGOs can make to their particular needs and interests.

The resurgency of interest in developing NGO-UN relations apparent at Stockholm, however, for which you and your colleagues were particularly responsible, comes at a time when the UN Secretariat is becoming increasingly aware of the importance of NGOs and is interested in developing new and more effective relationships with them. A number of studies are being undertaken to review and revitalize NGO-UN relations. Currently, the ECOSOC secretariat, in conjunction with the United Nations Development Program, is developing a program to study ways to improve cooperation between NGOs and resident representatives. This study, together with that being undertaken by the Economic and Social Council on the contributions of NGOs to the Second Development Decade should lead to concrete recommendations on improving relations between

NGOs and the UN family. Additionally, new channels of communication are being opened. NGOs located in Geneva and New York have worked closely together in co-ordinating these meetings, and this communication and co-operation between the two groups should be continued and intensified. Greater contact is being made between the members of the UN family and members of voluntary organizations. UNDP has held a meeting with the American Council of Voluntary Agencies to discuss their country programmes, and a small meeting will be sponsored by the Centre for Economic and Social Information in December to discuss the role of NGOs in mobilizing public opinion and political will.

I have been requested by the Secretary-General to serve as a direct contact with NGOs and to co-ordinate relations with them. To this end, I have brought together officials in the Secretariat who work with NGOs for a continuing exchange of information and co-ordination of our various efforts. I also plan to increase the dialogue between NGOs and the Secretariat. I hope that this underlines the awareness on the 38th floor of the need to improve relations between the UN and non-governmental organisations, and a determination to look for new ways in which these relationships can be made more effective and viable.

While not in a position to make any final decisions, I firmly believe that you can, in these meetings, contribute substantially to increasing understanding of the essential part which non-governmental organisations can and must play in the environmental area and in delineating the various forms which this participation might take.

The enthusiasm which has been generated by the plethora of issues concerning the environment provide all of us with a unique opportunity to examine closely the complexity of UN-NGO relations. I hope that your discussions can raise some concrete suggestions on what needs to be done to effectuate these goals.

As you begin your discussion of how to give vitality to the Stockholm resulutions, how to mobilize public opinion, and how to organize, I would like to make a few suggestions which you may want to think about.

Relationships are valueless, unless their objectives are defined. I strongly urge all of you to first determine the specific, practical goals your organisations wish to achieve. Some of the organisations you represent are highly technical, professional groups, which can contribute substantively to the development and implementation of environmental programmes. Others are in the unique position of being able to stimulate the necessary public opinion in both developed and developing countries through which environmental programmes can be adopted and carried out. You have before you some 109 recommendations adopted at Stockholm, which, I understand, have been organized under 16 specific categories. What concrete results do you wish to achieve in each area? Only when you clearly define our objectives can you

logically determine the best means by which they can be accomplished. Only then can you determine the best possible internal and external relationships to achieve these goals. Needless to say, these relationships must be reciprocal, and you should take into account not only the objectives of your own organisations, but also those of the United Nations system.

Many environmental programs will have to be carried out on a regional and local basis, and it is essential, therefore, that there be full participation by those directly affected. In addition, it is often your national organisations that can be most constructive in encouraging the adoption and implementation of programmes and initiatives. Difficulty has sometimes arisen in ensuring that the national affiliates of international non-government-organisations are kept informed on the ways in which they can be most effective in relation to UN programmes, and in keeping the UN advised of national and local activities of NGOs. Consideration must be given to how closer relations among international NGOs, national NGOs and the UN can be established.

Many of you are national organisations, but you have counterparts in many countries throughout the world - other national organisations which perform the same functions in Japan, Sweden and the like. There is no reason why on a formal or informal basis you cannot communicate with other national groups involved in conservation, oceanography or what-have-you, in order to advise them of your activities and to encourage them to influence their governments in certain directions. There is no excuse for people in the United States or the United Kingdom not to know what is being done in the environmental area in Japan or France, or visa-versa, and there is no reason why national environmental groups should not communicate with each other.

The concerns we share cover a broad range of subjects from marine pollution to Earthwatch to human settlements, and they involve a vast number of NGOs of varying interests and capabilities. What can be done within the UN and what can be done by and between NGOs to co-ordinate activities at all levels, to ensure continued co-operation between your organisations and between your organisations and the UN, and to maintain a constant flow of information in all directions? Co-ordination and co-operation is vital to the achievement of an effective and efficient programme.

What can you do now? Many areas for action already exist. 1974 has been designated World Population Year and a World Population Conference is planned. Next year there will be a Conference on the Law of the Seas, which includes very real and important environmental questions. In Geneva an Ad Hoc Committee was established to consider what actions might be taken by NGOs in relation to the Law of the Seas Conference. Perhaps a similar group might be set up here to co-ordinate with the Geneva group. Similar consideration should be given to what might be done in the population area. There is, however, no reason to wait until the proposed Environmental Secretariat is approved by the General Assembly. Instead, you should begin work now on matters which are already being considered by the United Nations, for it is imperative that your involvement in UN activities be constant, well-informed and constructive.

These are but a few points, but I hope they might be of use. In closing I would reiterate the importance of the challenge and the opportunities which lie before us. Now is the time, with a new organisation in the making, a new dynamic personality in Maurice Strong, and a new interest in existing United Nations departments and agencies to develop a more valuable set of relations which can contribute mightily to the improvement of the quality of life.

CONTINUING
COMMITMENT

Some of Maurice Strong's Remarks to the Opening Session
of Non-Governmental Organizations Meeting at United Nations
New York, 17 October 1972

The spirit of Stockholm is indeed still very much alive, with the initiative you have taken to convene this meeting, and the meeting already held in Geneva. This display of your continuing interest, commitment and enthusiam will be a source of inspiration, support and encouragement to all who now face the task at the General Assembly of translating the Stockholm recommendations into a durable framework for the kind of continued action that Stockholm pointed to and for which you here are assembled.

"WHEN MAN RISES"

For Stockholm demonstrated the tremendous energy that can be released by a combination of the governmental approach and the representatives of the same people of the world - (because, after all, they are all the same people - the representatives of governments and those who are represented through other channels are really representing the same constituency of planet earth) - and the fusion of these official representatives and the official action we were taking at Stockholm with the tremendous display of citizen-interest in the form of the non-governmental and citizens' groups gathered at Stockholm created, I think, one of those rare and unique occasions when man rises above his petty divisions and sees the larger vision of what can indeed be accomplished and what can be hoped for when we do consecrate ourselves around our larger common purposes and set out in a direction which harnesses our commitment to those common purposes. I want to record here that the people in this room and the organizations they represent, made a contribution that was second to none at Stockholm. Without your contribution, without the tremendous display of citizen interest which you demonstrated and you made possible, the results of Stockholm simply would not have happened.

And this applies to the follow-up of Stockholm, to the long-term task of transmitting the enthusiam, the spirit and the recommendations of Stockholm into the kind of co-operative framework in which men can work together to achieve the kind of benefits which our high-technology civilization makes possible and avoiding the kind of hazards which it also can lead to.

This is the purpose for which you are gathered here together today just preceding the meetings of governments at the official level which will take place in this house this afternoon when ECOSOC will first consider this item and on Thursday when the Second Committee of the General Assembly will begin its consideration of the report of Stockholm.

CONTINUITY
COMMITMENT
CO-OPERATION

So, my congratulations to you and my sincere thanks for all you did to make Stockholm itself a success and for all you are now doing to demonstrate the continuity of the spirit of Stockholm, and your continued commitment to work together amongst yourselves and with the representatives of governments to make the dream of Stockholm a reality. I think you know that when I sit in a group like this, I feel very much amongst friends, because I have spent a lot longer in the NGO community than I have ever spent in the governmental community, so I am always tempted to spend more time with you, and I have to keep reminding myself that I am really no longer entitled to a voice in your proceedings - I come here as a representative of the United Nations and if I occasionally feel moved to speak as one of you and maybe even put in my two-cents' worth of how I think you should move, it is a return to my natural instincts to operate as one of you, rather than an attempt on the part of my official self to give you advice in that capacity. I wouldn't purport to do that; this is your meeting; for me it is an honour and a privilege to have this opportunity of participating in its opening, and, in doing so, I would like very briefly, Mr. Chairman, just to give you a report on where we stand, how I see the importance of the work for which you are gathered here.

IDENTIFY YOUR RESOURCES

Since Stockholm, we have been working with a very much smaller secretariat translating the recommendations of Stockholm into more detailed programme proposals that the governing body of the new organization, when it is set up, can deal with. We have taken the Stockholm recommendations and tried to group them together in 16 logical groupings. In the report of the Geneva meeting you have a copy of this. It is useful in terms of identifying the major areas into which our activities will divide as we attempt to translate the specific recommendations of Stockholm - (many of them are cast in rather general policy terms) - as we attempt to translate them into fully-elaborated action proposals that governments, international organizations and the non-governmental community can actually pick up and implement. In dealing with this, I hope you will find it useful to identify your own resources and some of your own approaches with these clusters of recommendations that we have set out in the paper that you have.

COMMITTING PROGRAMMES TO THE CO-OPERATIVE APPROACH

We have had very, very encouraging evidence since Stockholm of the degree to which the whole United Nations family of agencies is rallying around, committing their programmes to the kind of co-operative approach that Stockholm envisaged. I think some of you may know that shortly after Stockholm there was an extremely important meeting of the specialized agencies of the United Nations with representatives of government in Geneva - the CPC/ACC meeting, at which we received the strongest possible endorsement of the Stockholm

proposals as the basis for continuing co-operation within the UN system. So I am encouraged to feel that just as Stockholm was the product of a total UN effort, the programme of work that will result hopefully from the action taken by this General Assembly will represent a real example of what the UN can accomplish on a continuing basis through the co-operative relationship of all of its component parts.

PERMANENT MACHINERY

Now, similarly, should the General Assembly act on the Stockholm recommendations and establish a governing council for environmental programmes, a secretariat to service that governing council and implement its decisions, and an environmental fund and a co-ordinating board within the ACC structure, we will have the permanent machinery which will enable us to relate ourselves to the concerns and activities you will be considering in your meetings here. Now, I would like to suggest that while no one can anticipate what decisions governments will make, my strong advice to the new secretariat would be that, in establishing its staffing, it will create at the Director level an office which will include as a significant part of its responsibilities the relationship with the non-governmental community, and that that relationship will indeed extend through all of the programme areas. Also, that the people responsible for the elaboration and development of the programme, based on the Stockholm recommendations, will similarly have direct and substantive links with those members of the non-governmental community that represent a special interest and a special resource in each of the particular areas that we will be dealing with in the programme field.

TAP SOURCE OF YOUR STRENGTH

As you know, there are different types of relationships that can be envisaged between the non-governmental community and the new environmental secretariat and its governing body: a very, very important one (which we witnessed at Stockholm) is that the non-governmental organizations represent a significant resource. Mr. Leet, in his opening remarks, indicated the tremendous variety that exists within this non-governmental community - the tremendous variety of approaches, kinds of organizations and of resources. Nothing should detract from that variety which obviously is the source of your strength, certainly the source of some of your problems too, but inherently the source of your strength. And these resources, in the scientific community of course, particularly, but also in those non-governmental organizations concerned with community action and with public education, all of these represent resources at the point at which new programmes, new activities, new initiatives are being considered, and my hope is that the non-governmental community will be so organized as to be able to become a source of ideas and initiatives at the stage when these are being considered for presentation to the governing body, just as happened in Stockholm itself.

CAPABILITY FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Secondly, the NGO's represent a great capability for implementation. When decisions are made to carry out particular programmes, many of them will depend on complementary or supporting action on the part of NGO's. Again, this is particularly true of certain kinds of NGO's, organizations which represent an important scientific or technical capability, or NGO's which represent an educational capacity - there are a whole variety of NGO's here and we are very anxious to do an even better job than we have done of identifying this capability. The more we know about it, the more we know how to get to it, the more we can be helped to identify and to use it, the more likely it is to form part of the total resource-base that we are going to need to draw on.

DIRECT LINKAGE WITH CITIZENS

Now, also very, very important is the direct linkage which you provide with citizens and with the whole deeper, longer-term task of creating more public awareness. I think Stockholm provided dramatic evidence of the degree to which the non-governmental community does represent public concern and public awareness, and can stimulate public concern and public awareness on a long-term basis. Stockholm showed us new possibilities in the creation of a dynamic relationship between the non-governmental organizations on the one hand and the official secretariat and governments on the other. While we fumbled around to some extent, that miraculous operation of woman power, and that powerful team of Dr. Mead and Lady Jackson, and all those who rallied around at Stockholm, created out of chaos one of the most magnificent examples I have ever seen of a concerted direction of this fantastic array of energy and interest concentrated on the basic problems of developing a future for planet earth, a future that invokes the hopes, the concerns, and the resources of the whole human family. Indeed, it was one of the great thrills of Stockholm, and now to institutionalize it is one of our great tasks. Let me say only that it is going to require new dimensions of co-operation amongst non-governmental organizations themselves, as well as new dimensions of co-operation between the non-governmental community and the secretariat and governments.

INSTITUTIONALIZE INPUTS & FEEDBACK

We need to develop and to some extent institutionalize - not over-institutionalize - but to some extent institutionalize this whole cycle of inputs and feedback systems that have got to form the basis of our relationship. Nobody wants to make an input into the process of elaborating a programme to deal with a particular issue and then completely lose sight of it. We have got to have a basis for telling our constituency what is happening with their main ideas, what we are doing about the concerns that they have helped us to register, how effective are some of the programmes that we are mounting to address to these concerns, and I believe that we have got to really apply the ecological approach to management. The environment issue has disclosed to us the real nature of the world in which we exist, on which we have our impact and which, in turn, determines our future.

THE REAL WORLD IS A COMPLICATED SYSTEM OF CAUSE AND EFFECT

The real nature of that world is that it is a complicated system of cause and effect relationships and, in our approach to that world, we have got to develop a means of utilizing all man's energies and man's institutions as part of the network of response; a network that does not have to reduce every organization to a stultifying sameness; one that utilizes the great variety that exists of institutions and institutional approaches, but which links these as part of a network in which each can identify the area in which it makes its special contribution, identify it as part of the total approach, where its particular expertise can be recognized by the rest of the community, where there is no requirement for sameness but requirement for communication, a requirement for acknowledgment of the special role that each can play. That kind of approach within the non-governmental community, no less than within government itself, is the key to our success in managing the basic problems that environment concerns us with.

THE NETWORK APPROACH TO ENERGY, EXPERTISE & INSIGHT

I have a deep conviction that governments, in their response, and the United Nations, in its response, must also develop this network approach using existing centres of energy and expertise and insight, not creating new machinery that is unnecessary - using the tremendous resources of the United Nations system itself, tying them into the resources that exist in national governments, where most of the expertise really lies, linking them together with the networks that you will be creating in the non-governmental community as part of a total human approach, using all the human insights, all the human institutions, not some new pie-in-the-sky super organization. We have got the ingredients for success here, our task is to knit them together so this common approach can be given the linkages and given the framework that permits us to work together effectively.

INDIVIDUAL RESOURCE CENTRES AND INSTRUMENTS TO CO-ORDINATION

Here, of course, is the problem always of the balance between centralization and decentralization - I am sure you are going to find that balance in a way which will help us to relate to you more effectively and, at the same time, help you to preserve the strengths which are inherent to the diversity which you represent. We cannot have exclusive relationships: you wouldn't want us to have exclusive relationships - nothing you create should in any way detract from the direct relationships which we can have with each of you as individual resource centres - but surely the creation by the non-governmental community of some instruments to further its own co-ordination, to further the co-operation both in planning and in programming that you will be considering for yourselves, will also have an important impact on us and make it easier for us to relate our activities to yours and to respond to initiatives that may originate in the non-governmental community, and at the same time to perhaps hope that your response to our needs will also be a better one.

AVOID ANY SENSE OF COMPLACENCY

Now, I would simply like to terminate these remarks with a plea that we avoid any sense of complacency: it is very, very nice to congratulate ourselves on our achievement at Stockholm - it was an achievement, it was a thrill, but whether it will be a durable achievement really depends on what happens now, on what happens in this General Assembly in these next several weeks, on what happens in this meeting in these next two or three days: the extent to which you show, in the decisions which you take here, that you mean business, that the spirit of Stockholm was no flash in the pan, that the momentum of Stockholm is a growing momentum that is going to catch up more and more and more people. Believe me, we have not 'got it made' by any means at all. There is a tremendous danger still that the concern many of us feel has not yet reached into the community, the larger community of people, where it is still felt only as a very vague and sometimes amorphous response to a problem that they have only begun to perceive, and I think that we really have to see as one of our principal tasks not only the organization of ourselves for a co-operative action on the recommendations of Stockholm, but a concerted attempt to enlarge the constituency of the concerned, a concerted attempt to help support the development of more citizens' action groups, to develop exemplary programmes, community-level information programmes, helping people to become more aware of the issues that they have to confront and deal with in their own communities.

MORE CENTRES OF EXCELLENCE

We have to avoid the risk, as much as possible, of overlapping, of duplicating, of mis-using the very scarce resources that are available, because these activities are coming at a time when it is not easy to command resources, and where, in order to command resources, we have to demonstrate our ability to exercise very highest levels of stewardship over these resources. And our perspectives must be large, but these perspectives must not lead us - as institutions, whether we be governmental or otherwise - into trying to stake large claims very loosely and superficially over vast amounts of territory and not be able to work those claims effectively. We have to realize that out of these larger perspectives that the environmental issue gives us, each of us has our very particular tasks to perform and what we really need is not just more institutional centres of superficial coverage of large, unworked territory, but rather, more centres of excellence, more organizations that are able to develop those centres of excellence to be examples to the rest, and can make them centres in this network of institutions that we require.

SOURCE OF INTEREST AND ENCOURAGEMENT

I am very grateful to you, Mr. Chairman, for this opportunity, and I do want to close with a word of the very deepest gratitude to you for all that your help and your support has meant to us at Stockholm and for this further sign of your continuing commitment. I can tell you that as I face the ECOSOC this afternoon and the General Assembly in these next few days, it is a tremendous source of encouragement to me, and I know that it will be a source of great interest and of encouragement to people in governments and indeed to the whole United Nations secretariat. Thank you.

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# REPORT OF THE RAPPORTEUR

## 1. General Principles

The ad hoc conference of NGOs concerned with the Human Environment, meeting in New York from October 17th to October 19th, joins with the earlier Geneva Conference of NGOs in affirming with the utmost emphasis its commitment to the principles and policies enunciated at the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment held in Stockholm in 1972. As a symbol of this affirmation, the Conference approves two resolutions:

(a) The Conference endorses the declaration and recommendations on the Human Environment adopted by the governments at Stockholm and urges that the institutional and financial arrangements for a Governing Council, Secretariat and Fund for the Human Environment within the United Nations system be put into effect during the present General Assembly.

(b) The Conference states its belief that the readiness of governments to follow up their Stockholm commitments with concrete action in the General Assembly and the ability of the existing United Nations system to support and work with the proposed new environmental institutions are the essential test of the ability of the United Nations to continue as a credible and functioning system. If governments and peoples they represent cannot take action to safeguard the well being of their endangered planet, to secure its social development in justice and harmony, to place at the center of international thought and action respect for the natural environment of living things upon which human survival itself depends, then clearly the credibility both of the international system and of the governments that make it up will be grievously undermined.

These resolutions are directed to governments and to the United Nations system. But the belief which includes them is also the basis of the NGOs own commitment of their time, their energy and their resources to the task of making their own environmental action more coherent and effective. Whether the aim is to strengthen the United Nations environmental system, to increase the funds available for action by the proposed Secretariat, to work more closely and confidently with other NGOs or to seek, by all suitable means, to increase citizen involvement, to influence governments, to widen national representation and to give special emphasis to NGO activity in the technologically less developed world, the inspiration behind the effort is the same--to work, openly and tirelessly, for the good estate of Planet Earth.

## 2. Relations with the Secretariat and with other U.N. Agencies

1. The Conference endorses the proposal put forward at the Geneva Meeting of NGOs that a small ad hoc exploratory group be established to secure the closest possible contact with the new U.N. Secretariat, once it is established, and to undertake preliminary steps for convening at a convenient and not too distant time a NGO conference

to discuss definitive forms of relationship between NGOs interested in the Environment and the U.N. Secretariat.

2. While the Conference does not feel the occasion to be ripe for specific proposals, there is a considerable degree of concensus on a number of points. The procedures adopted for NGO relationships with such existing bodies as UNICEF appear workable in the environmental context. Organizations interested in the environment which fulfill the ECOSOC criteria and are not already registered with ECOSOC should be encouraged to do so and thus receive the benefits flowing from affiliation.

   At the same time, the Environment Secretariat should seek out the support and enlist the technical competence of bodies and of individuals not covered by present methods of representation. In order to facilitate this wide range of contact and consultation, it is hoped that the new Secretariat will give attention, at a high level in its own organization, to relations with the NGOs. It should, with the assistance of interested NGO groups and individuals, prepare and maintain a list or roster of organizations according to their interests and competence. (The Conference commends the questionnaire prepared by the Geneva NGOs as a possible model of how particular organizations might relate their activities and their technical skills to various sections of the Action Plan agreed to at Stockholm. A copy is attached in Annexe Three. It also welcomes the action of the interim Environment Secretariat in grouping the Stockholm recommendations under sixteen related and manageable headings. These are also included in Annexe Three).

   The Conference warmly welcomes the bulletin on Stockholm prepared by the Center of Economic and Social Information and suggests that a similar and regular bulletin might be a suitable means of ensuring close communication, exchange of ideas and feedback between the Secretariat and interested NGOs. Some work groups point out that general mailing of the bulletin to the membership of all interested NGOs would prove financially impossible, and in any case, its style might not attract sufficient citizen interest. It could, however, be the task of headquarters staff of the various organizations to use relevant parts of the bulletin for their own local information services and relate the subject matter to local interests and styles.

   The Conference expresses its belief that existing relationships between U.N. agencies and the NGOs are capable of further creative and dynamic development and the relations between the Environment Secretariat and interested NGOs should be seen as part of a wider effort to strengthen the interest, support and inputs of non-governmental bodies at every level -- in policy making at the top, in regional activities and participation in national and local efforts. The Conference hopes that full support will be given to the present ECOSOC inquiry into the need for such developments. A number of concrete examples of the kind of cooperation and interaction that might be possible are contained in Annexe I.

3. Relations between interested NGOs

1. The concensus of both Conferences is that the basis of functioning relations between the NGOs must be, in the words of one of the working groups' reports, "general inter-communication between NGOs on a completely inclusive basis." The proposal put forward at the Geneva meeting on the need for a directory or reference book of interested NGOs is reaffirmed. The basic concept is thus one of a network of information, between NGOs themselves and NGOs and the Secretariat. Such a network can be produced, maintained and updated only by sustained cooperation between NGOs centered in New York and Geneva. The roster or directory should be maintained at regional offices in both centers and should there be open to updating, correction and amplifying. Centers or collecting points in other areas, particularly in the technologically less developed world, should also be established.

2. Coordination of activity should be secured, in the view of the large majority, not be setting up structures or hierarchies, but by ad hoc action of interested groups, coming together for specific action on specific issues and mobilizing an appropriate constituency either in terms of competence -- for instance, marine biologists, international lawyers, shipping experts for a Law of the Sea Conference -- or in terms of the scale and extent of the issue-- interantional pressure groups for the oceans, regional bodies for a river valley scheme, local citizens for the preservation of wetlands or open space. The success of this whole method of coordinating action through specific activities depends upon a number of factors:

   (i) The existence of the already mentioned up-to-date directory giving both international and local bodies and their fields of activity.

   (ii) available finance: while the ordinary administrative costs of running environmental NGOs should, in principle, be covered by membership subscriptions, funds would have to be sought for special activities and projects. A directory of possible sources of environmental funds for particular purposes could assist the effectiveness of NGO action. It would be especially useful in ensuring wider participation by NGOs in the developing world.

   (iii) a referral system or "roadmap" which could help interested NGOs to discover relevant environmental information. If such a system is set up for official U.N. organizations, NGOs should have access to it and be prepared to cover user costs. It is hoped that the referral system will lead to the establishment of modern data banks as funds and interest increase.

(iv) a timetable of coming international events to enable NGOs to participate in advance planning and preparation: such timetables would also be needed at the national level.

(v) The use of the NGO network by any group to alert other bodies to the need for speedy action to counter immediate dangers: for instance, NGOs should begin at once to prepare for the Conferences on the seabed and the oceans set for 1973.

4. Relations with Governments and the Public

1. The United Nations system is primarily a system of inter-governmental cooperation with opportunities for non-governmental consultation under Article 71 of the United Nations Charter. The effectiveness of non-governmental consultation and influence depends upon its being genuinely rooted in active and widespread citizen support. It is this kind of citizen involvement that can alone ensure that environmental issues receive sustained attention, both on the part of national governments and of their delegations to the United Nations. Until a nation has faced its own environmental problems, it is unlikely to respond to the need for international action or even to see that these problems have an international dimension. Yet, just as most rivers end in the oceans, a high proportion of local disruptions of the environment have international consequences and national governments may be tempted to evade these consequences unless they are prompted to responsibility by alert citizen action.

2. Active citizen pressure is required at the national and local level to ensure that environmental instruction takes place throughout the system of formal education. Equally, environmental education should be encouraged through all society's more informal channels -- the family, church and professional groups, adult education, the mass media. One particular aim of the education should be to encourage in all citizens a sense of the interconnectedness of the planet and of the links between their particular competence and the wider continuum of planetary life.

3. The most effective form of citizen education is active involvement in environmental affairs -- for instance, by contributing membership fees that ensure wide and independent sources of financing and, even more, by taking part in the type of programs which are outlined in Annexe I. Such action is also the precondition of any effective impact on governments.

4. The need for informed and effective citizen action in the environmental field transcends all differences in social systems, geographical areas or degrees of technological development. NGOs should take counsel with each other to see by what measures they can encourage wider participation in citizen action throughout the planet.

5. Special Problems of the Technologically Less-Developed Countries

1. The Conference urges the Environmental Secretariat to establish regional offices in both the technologically developed areas and the Third World. These offices should make full use of local capacities, involve local citizens in their work, and attend with special care to the insights and particular needs of technologically less-developed countries.

2. Similarly, NGOs with international affiliations are urged to establish effective and active circuits of information and movement throughout their constituencies, to pay particular attention to the special problems of members of affiliated organizations in technologically less developed lands and to encourage wider Third World membership and leadership in international NGOs.

3. Both the Secretariat and the NGOs are urged to sponsor more regional meetings and more research, both with greater local consultation and participation, in the Third World. They are also urged to increase understanding in technologically developed countries of the special problems of developing areas. To this end, U.N. bodies, as well as NGOs, are strongly urged to consider the appointment of officials from the developing world to work in positions in developed countries.

4. The Conference takes note of the suggestion put forward by Third World representatives that the U.N. Environmental Secretariat might be sited in a developing country.

Rapporteur, Lady Jackson

ANNEXE ONE

In the course of the debates, a number of instances of actual or possible joint NGO activities were discussed. Some examples are appended below:

(1) In their relations with the U.N. system the groups interested in environmental matters should work to reinforce existing links and channels of communication between the NGOs and the U.N. system. Affiliation with ECOSOC gives automatic access to the Chief of Non-Governmental Organizations. Advantage can also be taken of the regular consultations between the NGOs and the U.N. Office of Public Information and of the fact that the OPI's mailing list is open to all interested citizens.

To assist in this whole process of strengthening U.N./NGO links, the NGOs may need to consider their own structures and policies to see how their own contribution can become more effective. Members could, for instance, be seconded for regular and ad hoc consultation with the new Secretariat and other appropriate parts of the U.N. system. Working groups could be formed to study technical and scientific issues of interest to the U.N. Consultation should be made more effective by the NGOs' readiness to mobilize and make available their own relevant expertise.

(2) The preparations for the Stockholm Conference stimulated a wholly new interest in national problems of the environment simply because the Secretariat, in a series of regional meetings, encouraged nations to examine their own record. The effectiveness of this action suggests that national NGOs might consider organizing public hearings on particular issues, monitoring the effects of public environmental policies, publishing reports which make use of their highest expertise and possibly produce, as independent citizens, periodic "state of the environment" reports which exercise pressure on both governments and citizen bodies by their accuracy and weight.

(3) At the international level, world experts might be invited by the NGOs to present an annual "state of the planet" message.

(4) Governments vary greatly in responsiveness to the need for international environmental action. If, however, a group of governments were to agree to publish comparable "statements of environmental impact" on their major projects, conduct public international hearings on disputed environmental issues and submit possible disputes or damage to impartial arbitration, they could set new patterns of world behavior. National groups of NGOs should explore the possibility of persuading their own governments to take such exemplary action.

(5) Another area in which particular governments could give a lead is that of human settlements and housing. The Fund for Human Settlements proposed at Stockholm has not so far received the support of any major donor. Yet urban settlements in the technologically less-developed world make up by far the most anti-human of contemporary

environments. A group of resolute governments could be encouraged to give their support to such a fund and to explore together the implications of purposive planning for future settlements.

(6) Any such action would immediately confront the issue of planning for effective land use. Since this issue is also involved in almost every aspect of environmental action -- the preservation of special natural areas, protection of air and water sheds, the reservation of land for recreation -- NGOs are urged to bring the need for effective land use policies to the center of their activity.

(7) Task forces of the highest competence and drawn from all relevant fields, including the corporations and the trade unions, can help NGOs to make an indispensable contribution to this type of study. Other possible fields of enquiry include: models of land use planning particular regions; new studies in cost/benefit analysis which modify the concept of a Gross National Product of goods and services by subtracting the "bads" and disservices; pioneering inquiries into means of taxation -- for instance, of water use or motor transport -- which at once conserve resources, reduce excessive consumption and provide funds for environmental improvements; research by NGOs with medical competence into the emerging evidence of links between disease and environment, for instance, the relation between certain types of cancer and particular geographical areas; assistance to the study of appropriate non-pollutive technologies which can enable less developed countries to modernize their economies and improve the quality of their society in terms of knowledge and amenity while avoiding the horrendous environmental mistakes of primitive industrial man and preserving that sense of oneness with nature and respect for the total environment still to be found in most pre-technological societies.

ANNEXE TWO

1. In order to focus NGO activity as quickly as possible upon issues of major urgency -- either because of forthcoming international conferences or of their intrinsic importance -- the NGO conference has passed a number of specific resolutions. The first two resolutions are included in the statement of general principles and have already been brought to the attention of the General Assembly. Nevertheless, NGOs urged to continue to support these resolutions throughout the present General Assembly and to bring them to the attention of national delegations.

2. Conference on the Law of the Sea and the Seabed, 1973

Resolution One

We strongly support the 10 year moratorium on the killing of whales called for in Stockholm and deplore the action taken by the International Whaling Commission in failing to implement this recommendation.

Authority for all whale species should be brought under a new international whaling body representing the broad world public interest.

All small whale species should be brought under the protection of this body.

Assessment of whale stocks should be conducted by scientists not involved in the whaling industry in order to avoid any possible conflict of interest.

Resolution Two

All efforts should be made to rescind the new Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals and all exploitation of Antarctic seals prevented until the ecological effect of such exploitation is determined.

Resolution Three

We recommend to the Law of the Seas Conference that all dumping of wastes in the ocean should be phased out, taking into account the special problems of technologically less developed areas.

Resolution Four

We recommend that a new ocean regime should be instituted with responsibility for the rational management of the resources of the sea and seabed and which will take into consideration the effect of these activities on the marine ecosystems.

This regime should include the establishment of an International Seabed Authority at the 1973 Law of the Seas Conference, with power to license the exploration and exploitation of the natural resources of the seas.

Resolution Five

We recommend that further off-shore drilling for commercial and industrial purposes should be deferred until the effects of present drilling have been assessed.

Resolution Six

We recommend that specific isolated and unpopulated ocean islands be set aside, free from all human disturbance, to preserve their ecosystems in perpetuity for scientific research. We have in mind such programs as the Antarctic Atolls for Science.

3. Endangered Species Conference 1973

Resolution: The Conference wishes to underline its support for all programs designed to prevent the extinction or abuse of any animal species.

4. Other Resolutions

a) The Conference calls for an end to all nuclear testing and for the cessation of all activities, military or civilian, which have the effect of injecting significant amounts of radioactive material into the biosphere. In this context the Conference recommends a very large increase in research into alternative non-nuclear types of energy and into programs for the careful conservation of energy.

b) To symbolize the sense of planetary unity which must underlie all efforts to preserve and enhance the Human Environment, the Conference warmly endorses the proposal that an annual international "Earth Day" should be held in all areas of the planet.

c) The Conference takes note of the report entitled "Channels of Communication with Youth and International Youth Organizations (A/8743), which will be presented to the General Assembly and its recommendations for specific action. In order to reinforce the common NGO concern, the Conference supports the setting up of a liaison between the Ad Hoc Exploratory Group (and any successor thereto) and all appropriate youth groups including the Ad Hoc Youth Group created to advise the Secretary-General on the implications of report A/8743.

## ANNEXE THREE

### Geneva Table and 16 Points

The Geneva Conference suggests that the Exploratory Committee should encourage the NGOs themselves to prepare a register or "ringbook" of their own environmental activities under the sixteen main groupings of the 109 points of the Stockholm Action Plan. The 16 groups are as follows:

| Group | |
|---|---|
| I | Pollutants (Recommendations 14, 21, 29, 55, 57, 67, 71-83, 85-94) |
| II | Climate (Recommendations 66, 70, 79) |
| III | Natural Disasters (Recommendation 18) |
| IV | Information Referral System (Recommendations 84, 101) |
| V | Genetic resources (Recommendations 39-45) |
| VI | Integrated planning (Recommendations 60-63, 65, 68, 100) |
| VII | Land and Water Management (Recommendations 19, 20, 22-28, 51-54, 56, 69) |
| VIII | Aquatic resources (Recommendations 33, 46-50) |
| IX | Energy (Recommendations 58, 59) |
| X | Wild Life (Recommendations 30-32) |
| XI | International Economic Relations (Recommendations 64, 103-109) |
| XII | Human Settlements (Recommendations 1-10, 15-17) |
| XIII | Conservation (Recommendations 34-38, 98, 99) |
| XIV | Population (Recommendations 11-13) |
| XV | Education (Recommendations 96) |
| XVI | General (Recommendations 95, 97, 102) |

The attached questionnaire is a means by which NGOs can register information regarding their organizations by checking their aims, objectives and methods in relation to the 16 Action Plan Recommendations Groupings.

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR NGOs

Appendix I

Name: _____

Address (Secretariat): _____

Membership (Coverage) _____

Officers

| A. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES / B. METHODS | ACTION PLAN RECOMMENDATIONS 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. 1. Assessment of Needs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. i. Research (Natural sci. and engineering | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ii. Research (Economic and social) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Expertise and Consultancy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Training | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Promoting Public Awareness | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Legislative and Similar Inputs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| B. 1. Clearing House | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. i. Publications - Scientific (specialized) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ii. Publications - Mass Media | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. i. Meetings - closed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ii. Meetings - Open (public) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Pressure Group | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

"AFTER THIS GENERAL ASSEMBLY....
"I HOPE YOU WILL BE IN BUSINESS"

To the New York NGO Conference - Closing Remarks by Maurice Strong
October 19, 1972

I want to tell you what an encouragement it is to have the support of non-governmental organizations for the Stockholm recommendations. We appreciate the constructive work that you have done here the past few days.

I have no doubt that many will be influenced not only by this positive demonstration of interest but by the momentum that you have demonstrated since Stockholm, and by the fact that you have held this meeting to show your determination to continue this momentum and to organize yourselves to play the unique part in world environmental action that only non-governmental citizen groups can play.

I hope the governments will be encouraged by this demonstration of your interest to take action which only they can take in the General Assembly. There will be some difficult times. As you know, political issues and the troubles and divisions of our planet reflect themselves very much in the considerations of the United Nations. The environment issue will not be free of these.

We can only hope that the same spirit that permitted 113 governments at Stockholm to surmount these difficulties and see the larger vision, will unite us as we enter the deliberations of the General Assembly. On those deliberations rests the fate of the concrete results of the Stockholm conference.

Those results to a very great degree were influenced by your work, and the continuing work of the United Nations will depend very heavily on it.

I pledge my support for the kind of working cooperation which we've already established and which will be the key to the success of our efforts after this General Assembly when I hope you will be in business.

As I hear it, you are very much going to be in business and it would be rather nice for the governments to join you--to follow the lead you have taken.

Thank you very, very much all of you.

NGO CONFERENCE ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT N.Y.C.
OCT. 17 18 & 19, 1972
REGISTRATION LIST AS OF OCT. 17, 1972

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NGO CONFERENCE ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT N.Y.C.
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| 41-50 78TH ST<br>ELMHURST QUEENS NY 11373 | MR MICHAEL CAVITT |
| EDUCATION COMMISSION OF IUCN<br>MORGES SWITZERLAND<br>SWITZERLAND | DR & MRS J CEROVSKY |
| SIERRA CLUB INTL ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS<br>2410 WEST BEVERLY BLVD<br>LOS ANGELES, CALIF | MISS JEAN CHAMBERLAIN |
| US YOUTH COUNCIL<br>500 RIVERSIDE DR<br>NEW YORK NY 10027 | MISS EDITH CHANG |
| WORLD FED MENTAL HLTH PSYCH DEPT<br>U OF WEST INDIES MONA<br>KINGSTON JAMAICA | MRS MYER COHEN |

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| ECOLOGY CENTER<br>P O BOX 21072<br>WASHINGTON DC 20009 | MR GEORGE COLING |
| NATURAL AREA COUNCIL<br>145 E 52ND ST<br>NEW YORK NY 10022 | MR RICHARD CONGER |
| UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF THE USA<br>101 N 23RD ST<br>CORRALLIS OR 97330 | MR JOHN CONNOR |
| NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY<br>BRONX PARK<br>BRONX NY 10460 | WILLIAM CONWAY |
| WRLD ASSN OF GIRL GUIDES & GIRL SCOUTS<br>830 THIRD AVE<br>NEW YORK NY 10022 | MRS HENRY COREY |
| FED OF COOPERATIVE HOUSING W<br>1012 14TH ST NW<br>WASHINGTON DC | MR HARRY CULBRETH |
| INTL RECREATION ASSOC<br>345 E 46TH ST<br>NEW YORK NY 10017 | MR W D CUNNINGHAM |
| B AHA I INTL COMMUNITY<br>345 E 46TH ST<br>NEW YORK NY 10017 | DR ARTHUR L DAHL |
| INTL FED OF BUSINESS & PROF WOMEN<br>54 BLOOMSBURY ST<br>LONDON WC1B 32 U ENGLAND | MISS NAZLA DANE |
| BAHAI INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY<br>345 E 46TH ST<br>NEW YORK NY 10017 | MR VICTOR DE ARAUJO |
| INTL INSTITUTE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS<br>345 E 46TH ST<br>NEW YORK NY 10017 | MR WILLIAM J DEAN |
| MANIGLIO<br>522 E 20TH ST<br>NEW YORK NY 10009 | MISS ANTONIA DI BARI |
| ARCA FOUNDATION<br>941 PARK AVE<br>NEW YORK N.Y. | FRANK DOBYNS EXEC DIR. |
| NY BOARD OF TRADE<br>295 5TH AVE<br>NY 10016 | DOROTHY DONOGHUE |
| NATIONAL WILDLIFE FED<br>1412 16TH ST NW<br>WASHINGTON DC 20036 | MR PHILIP A DOUGLAS |

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| NATURAL RESOURCES DEFENSE COUNCIL<br>47 E 88TH ST<br>NEW YORK NY | MRS STEPHEN P DUGGAN |
| US PEOPLE FOR THE UN<br>777 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA<br>NEW YORK NY 10017 | MISS M V EDGERTON |
| INST OF ELEC & ELECTRONIC ENGINEERS INC<br>345 E 47TH ST<br>NEW YORK, N.Y. | DR PETER D EDMONDS |
| SOCIETY FOR INTL DEVELOPMENT<br>WASHINGTON DC | MR W I EILERS |
| NATIONAL PARKS & CONSERVATION ASSN<br>WASHINGTON DC 20009 | MR ROBERT EISENBUD |
| HADASSAH<br>65 E 52ND ST<br>NEW YORK NY | MRS ARTHUR ELLIS |
| STUDENT ALLIAN LANDSCAPT ARCHITECTURE<br>1750 OLD MEADOW RD<br>MC LEAN VA 22048 | ROBERT ERMERINS |
| BUSINESS COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMEN<br>1251 AVE OF THE AMERICAS<br>NEW YORK NY 10020 | MR RICHARD E FAGGILOI |
| MID FAIRFIELD COUNTY YOUTH MUSEUM<br>132 BEACHSIDE AVE<br>GREENS FARMS CT 06436 | MRS EDGAR FALES |
| CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY<br>28850 SEAVIEW RD<br>CAZADERO CA 95421 | MRS ANNE T FERARU |
| COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION<br>1081 PONUS RIDGE<br>NEW CANAAN CT 06840 | MR E C KIP FINCH |
| COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION<br>1081 PONUS RIDGE<br>NEW CANAAN CT | MRS E.C. KIP FINCH |
| WOMEN INTL LEAGUE PEACE & FREEDOM<br>1213 RACE ST<br>PHILADELPHIA PA 19107 | MRS RUTH GAGE-COLBY |
| PURDUE UNIVERSITY DEPT OF POL SCI<br>WEST LAFAYETTE IN 47907 | MISS MARGARET E GALEY |
| WORLD WIDE YWCA<br>600 LEXINGTON AVE<br>NEW YORK NY 10022 | MRS ERNESTINE GALLOWAY |

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| INTL COUNCIL MONUMENTS & SITES<br>1522 K ST NW<br>WASHINGTON DC | MR ROBERT GARVEY JR |
| BULLETIN OF ATOMIC SCIENCES<br>1020 - 24 EAST 58ST<br>CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637 | MS FRAN GENDLIN |
| STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK<br>STONY BROOK NY 11790 | PROF BENTLEY GLASS |
| WORLD ASSEMBLY OF YOUTH<br>350 E 30TH ST<br>NEW YORK NY 10016 | MR MICHAEL A GLASS |
| NATURAL AREA COUNCIL<br>145 E 52ND ST<br>NEW YORK NY 10022 | MS JEANNE GOODWIN |
| PAN PACIFIC SOUTHEAST WOMENS ASSN<br>112-9 S KONG DONG JOONG-KU<br>SEOUL KOREA | MRS JETTA GORDON |
| CONGRESS OF AFRICAN PEOPLE<br>18 W CHELTEN AVE<br>PHILADELPHIA PA 19144 | MR L GOTHARK |
| SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION<br>1316 W WELLINGTON DR<br>DELTONA FL 32763 | MRS ALFRED E GRANN |
| INTL SOCIETY FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT<br>2 TUDOR CITY PL APT 7E<br>NEW YORK NY NY 10017 | ERNEST GRIGG |
| DRESSMAKERS JOINT COUNCIL<br>218-232 W 40TH ST<br>NEW YORK NY 10018 | MR MURRAY GROSS |
| INTL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE<br>2102 CONSTITUTION AVE NW<br>WASHINGTON DC 20418 | MR RICHARD GRUSZKA |
| COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION<br>NORWALK CT 06852 | MR DAVID L GUYER EXEC DIR. |
| 221 W NEWHALL AVE<br>WAUKESHA WI 53186 | MR EUGENE CARL HABERMAN |
| SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION<br>WHITE OAK SHADE RD<br>NEW CANAAN CT | MR M HAGNAUER |
| INTL INSTITUTE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS<br>345 E 46TH ST<br>NEW YORK NY 10017 | MR CHRISTIAN G HALBY |

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| INTL SOCIAL SERVICE<br>345 E 46TH ST<br>NEW YORK N.Y. 10017 | ROSALUND HARRIS |
| LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS<br>112 GLENWOOD<br>HUBBARD WOODS IL 60093 | MRS BERNARD S HATTIS |
| SOCIETY FOR SOCIAL RESP IN SCIENCE<br>420 E 72ND ST<br>NEW YORK NY 10021 | DR HERBERT LAYTON HAYWARD |
| COMMUNITY HEALTH INC<br>1775 BROADWAY<br>NEW YORK NY 10019 | MISS JERIANNE HEIMENDINGER |
| CALIFORNIA TOMORROW<br>681 MARKET ST<br>SAN FRANCISCO CA 94105 | MR ALFRED HELLER |
| 681 MARKET ST<br>SAN FRANCISCO CA 94105 | MRS RUTH HELLER |
| THE NATURE CONSERVANCY<br>215 MARKET ST<br>SAN FRANCISCO CA 94105 | MR ALFRED HELLER |
| RELIGIOUS TASK FORCE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT<br>21632 WESLEY DR<br>LAGUNA BEACH CA 92677 | MR GARY HERBERTSON |
| POPULATION INSTITUTE<br>770 UN PLAZA<br>NEW YORK NY 10017 | MRS K C HERRICK |
| ENVIRONMENT COMM EXPLORERS CLUB<br>46 E 70TH ST<br>NEW YORK NY 10021 | MR DAVID O HILL |
| LEAGUE WOMEN VOTERS US<br>1730 M ST NW<br>WASHINGTON DC 20036 | RUTH HINERFELD |
| CANADIAN COMMISSION FOR UNESCO<br>151 SPARKS ST<br>OTTAWA<br>CANADA | MISS WANDA HOE |
| QUAKER OFFICE AT THE UN<br>346 E 46TH ST<br>NEW YORK NY 10017 | MR BARRETT HOLLISTER |
| OFFICE OF THE CONVENER<br>80 SILLIMAN ST<br>BRIDGEPORT CT 06430 | JAY HOLLOWAY |
| BAHAI INTNL COMMUNITY<br>345 E 46TH ST<br>NEW YORK NY 10017 | MRS ANNAMARIE HONNALD |

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| NEW BOTANICAL GARDENS<br>BRONX PARK NY | MR AXEL HORN |
| SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION<br>29 LOCKWOOD LANE<br>NORWALK CT 06851 | MRS GERTRUDE H HOUSMAN |
| CONSERVATION FOUNDATION<br>1717 MASS AVE NW<br>WASHINGTON DC 20036 | SYDNEY HOWE |
| COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION<br>80 TAFT AVE APT 16<br>BRIDGEPORT CT 06606 | PETER HUNT |
| LATIN AMERICA YOUTH FEDERATION<br>VALDIVIA CHILE<br>CHILE | MR JAIMES HURTUBIA |
| MRS HUSANINI, S WAGAR AHMED<br>1 JALANBUNGA ANGGERK 2/4<br>SHAH ALAM SELANGAR MALAYSIA<br>MALAYSIA | MRS S WAGAR AHMED HUSAINI |
| HUSAINI, MR S WAGAR AHMED<br>1 JALANBUNGA ANGGERK<br>SHAH ALAM SELANGAR MALAYSIA<br>MALAYSIA | MR S WAGAR AHMED HUSAINI |
| INTL FED OF BUSINESS & PROF WOMEN<br>SYCAMORE ST<br>SHREWSBURY NJ 07701 | MRS ESTHER HYMER |
| ALBERT SCHWEITZER CHAIR COLUMBIA UNIV<br>420 W 118TH ST<br>NEW YORK NY 10027 | LADY JACKSON |
| THE NATURE CONSERVANCY<br>215 MARKET ST<br>SAN FRANCISCO CA 94105 | MR HUEY D JOHNSON |
| INTL HUMANIST & ETHICAL UNION<br>135 VANDLINDA AVE<br>TEANECK NJ 07666 | MR SAMUEL KALTMAN |
| INTL LEAGUE FOR THE RIGHTS OF MAN<br>777 UN PLAZA SUITE 6F<br>NEW YORK NY 10016 | MRS FLORENCE KANDELL |
| CESI<br>UNITED NATIONS<br>NEW YORK N.Y. 10017 | MR WAYNE KINES |
| WRLD CONF RELIGION FOR PEACE<br>777 UN PLAZA<br>NEW YORK, N.Y. | MIYASAKA KOJIRO |
| PM OF SWEDEN<br>825 THIRD AVE 38TH FLOOR<br>NEW YORK NY 10022 | MR STURE KORPAS |

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| INTL ASSOC INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY<br>10 COLUMBUS CIRCLE<br>NEW YORK NY 10019 | MR STEPHEN P LADAS |
| COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION<br>345 EAST 40TH ST<br>NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017 | MR GLEN LEET PRESIDENT |
| INTL UNION FOR CHILD WELFARE<br>2 BRIAR OAK DR<br>WESTON CT 06880 | MR GLEN LEET |
| ARTISTS ENVIRONMENTALLY CONCERNED<br>2 BRIAR OAK DR<br>WESTON CT 06880 | GLEN LEET JR |
| COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION<br>941 PARK AVE APT 7-C<br>NEW YORK NY | MS JANE LEHMAN |
| WORLD FED. FOR PROTECTION OF ANIMALS<br>KINGS PARK P O BOX 35<br>LONG ISLAND NY 11754 | DR H LEHNOF |
| AAUW<br>40 E 9TH ST<br>NEW YORK NY 1003 | MRS CAROL LEIMAS |
| SMITHSONIAN INST<br>2500 Q ST NW<br>WASHINGTON DC 20007 | CATHERINE LEMALSTRE |
| INTL CONF OF CATHOLIC CHARITIES<br>777 UN PLAZA<br>NEW YORK NY | DR LOUIS LONGARZO |
| ENVIR FDN INTL<br>SUITE 622 1625 EYE ST NW<br>WASH DC 20006 | FRED J LOSEE |
| INTERNATIONAL BAR ASSN<br>44 MONTGOMERY ST<br>SAN FRANCISCO CA 94104 | MR WEYMAN I LUNDQUIST |
| SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION<br>12 FRANCE ST<br>NORWALK CT 06851 | MRS SHARON LUSSIER |
| LUTKEHAUS, MISS NANCY<br>15 W 77TH ST<br>NEW YORK NY 10024 | MISS NANCY LUTKEHAUS |
| WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS<br>15 E 84TH ST<br>NEW YORK N.Y. | JEFFREY MAAS |
| INTL INST MAN-CENTERED ENVIRON<br>NECK RD<br>OLD LYME CT 06371 | NORMAN MACBETH |

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| CONSERVATION FOUNDATION<br>75 LAUREL RD<br>HAMDEN CT 06511 | MR WILLIAM H MACLEISH |
| INSTITUT DE LA VIE<br>89 BDDSAINT-MICHEL<br>PARIS 5E FRANCE<br>FRANCE | MAURICE MAROIS |
| INTL WOMESN LEAGUE FOR PEACE & FREEDOM<br>146-15 ROCKAWAY BEACH BLVD<br>NEPONSIT NY 11694 | DR EVELYN MAUSS |
| CHURCH WOMEN UNITED<br>777 UN PLAZA<br>NEW YORK N.Y. 10017 | EDNA MC CALLION |
| UNITED METHODIST BD CHURCH & SOCIETY<br>RM1100 777 UN PLAZA<br>NEW YORK N.Y. 10017 | ROBERT MC CLEAN |
| W E INC<br>16 FULTON ST<br>NEW YORK N.Y. 10038 | JOHN MC CONNELL |
| COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION<br>BOSTON POST RD<br>NORWALK CT | JAMES MC CORMACK |
| INTL UNION MARINE INSURANCE<br>99 JOHN ST<br>NEW YORK NY 10038 | MR CARL E MCDOWELL |
| WORLD SOCIETY FOR THE EKISTICS<br>15 W 77TH ST<br>NEW YORK NY 10024 | DR MARGARET MEAD |
| FORESTA INSTITUTE<br>BOX 621 RR 1<br>CARSON CITY NV | DR RICHARD GORDON MILLER |
| COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION<br>PARK AVE APT 30<br>BRIDGEPORT CT 06604 | MR ANDREW MOLLO |
| AGRCLTRAL CHEMICALS RES & DEVLPMNT CTR<br>UNION CARBIDE CORP<br>SOUTH CHARLESTON WV | OR H H MOOREFIELD |
| MR BRADFORD MORSE<br>UNITED NATIONS<br>NEW YORK NY 10017 | UNDER-SECRETARY GENERAL |
| STUDENT CONSERVATION ASSN INC<br>517 MUNRO AVE<br>MAMARONECK NY 10543 | MRS MARTHA MUNZER |
| WORLD GOODWILL<br>866 UN PLAZA SUITE 566-7<br>NY 10017 | MICHAEL NAGEL |

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| OFFICE OF THE CONVENER<br>88 MOREHOUSE ST<br>BRIDGEPORT CT 06605 | FRANK OLAH |
| INTL RURAL HOUSING ASSN<br>APARTO 16224<br>CARACAS VENESULA<br>VENEZUELA | MR ARTURO ORTIZ |
| SOC INTL DEV<br>W WILSON INT CENTER SCHOLARS<br>WASH DC 20560 | MARION PARKS |
| SCHOOL PUBLIC HEALTH COLUMBIA UNIV<br>600 W 168TH ST<br>NY 10032 | DHUN B PATEL |
| INTL PLANNED PARENTHOOD FED<br>NEW YORK NEW YORK | MS CHARLOTTE PATTON |
| PALISADES NATURE ASSN<br>154 E CLINTON AVE<br>TENAFLY NJ 07670 | MR ROBERT PERKINS JR |
| WORLD WIDE YWCA<br>600 LEXINGTON AVE<br>NEW YORK NY 10022 | MRS MILDRED PERSINGER |
| COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION<br>NORWALK CT 06852 | KEN PHILLIPS |
| HUMAN RIGHTS OFFICER<br>UNITED NATIONS<br>NEW YORK NY | MR DAVID PLATZER |
| POPULATION INSTITUTE<br>777 UN PLAZA<br>NEW YORK NY 10017 | MR DAVID POINDEXTER |
| INTL SOCIETY FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT<br>8 BARJUNE RD<br>NORWALK CT 06851 | MR MARTIN POLAND |
| COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY<br>C/O COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUND<br>NORWALNK CT 06851 | MR MARTIN POLAND |
| AMER SECNIC & HISTORIC PRES SOCIETY<br>33 HIGHBROOK AVE<br>PELHAM NY 10803 | RICHARD H POUGH |
| DEFENDERS OF WILDLIFE<br>2000 N ST NW<br>WASHINGTON DC 20036 | DR RICHARD H POUGH |
| NATURAL AREAS COUNCIL<br>145 E 52ND ST 7TH FLR<br>NEW YORK NY 10022 | MR RICHARD POUGH |

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| PAN PACIFIC SOUTHEAST ASIA WOMENS ASSN<br>176 E 77TH ST APT 17F<br>NEW YORK NY 10021 | MRS JAMES K PRINTZ |
| AMER SOC FOR ECOLOGICAL EDUCATION<br>BOX 923<br>UNION NJ 07083 | MR PULITZER |
| SIERRA CLUB INTL ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS<br>777 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA<br>NEW YORK NY 10017 | MISS PATRICIA RAMBACH |
| INTL INSTITUTE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS<br>345 E 46TH ST<br>NEW YORK NY 10017 | MR JACK RAYMOND PRESIDENT |
| 2567 DECATUR AVE<br>NEW YORK NY 10458 | DR DIANE REED |
| WORLD EDUCATION FELLOWSHIP<br>NO MOUNTAIN DR<br>ARDSLEY-ON-HUDSON NY 10503 | MRS SUSAN A REID |
| WORLD SOCIETY FOR EKISTICS<br>10 AMHERST DR<br>HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON NY 10706 | MR & MRS JOHN H REURS |
| COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION<br>64 E 66TH ST APT 1R<br>NEW YORK NY 10021 | MISS MARION RITCHEY |
| ASSOCIATED COUNTRY WOMEN OF THE WORLD<br>115 WELLS RD<br>NORTHPORT NY 11768 | MRS GEORGE ROBERTS |
| COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION<br>23 STURGES COMMONS<br>WESTPORT CT 06880 | MR GARDINER S ROBINSON |
| WORLD YWCA<br>834 5TH AVE<br>NEW YORK NY | MRS LAURENCE ROCKEFELLER |
| THE ARCTIC INSTITUTE OF NORTH AMERICA<br>1619 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVE NW<br>WASHINGTON DC 20009 | MR A G RONHOVDE |
| UNITED NATIONS<br>NEW YORK NY 10017 | MR CURTIS ROOSEVELT |
| INTL ASSOC OF LAWYERS<br>9 RUE ORUNTIN BOUCHACET<br>PARIS FRANCE | JOHN ROSENLUND |
| INTL CENTER FOR INTEGRATED STUDIES<br>80 5TH AVE<br>NEW YORK NY 10012 | DR J ARNOLD ROZE |

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| ALBERT SCHWEITZER CHAIR COLUMBIA UNIV<br>420 W 118TH ST<br>NEW YORK NY 10027 | J D RUNNALLS |
| INTL COUNICL OF WOMEN<br>160 WEST END AVE APT 22T<br>NEW YORK NY 10023 | MISS RUTH RUSSELL |
| SIERRA CLUB<br>NECK RD<br>OLD LYME CT 06137 | DR KARL SCHAEFER |
| HOPI INDEPENDENT NATION<br>P O BOX 56<br>ORAIBI ARIZONA 86039 | MS CARLOTTA SCHATTUCK |
| ALBERT SCHWEITZER CHAIR COLUMBIA UNIV<br>420 W 118TH ST<br>NEW YORK NY 10027 | DOROTHY SCHLOTTHAUER |
| NATIONAL FEDERATION OF REPUBLICAN WOMEN<br>277 AVE C<br>NEW YORK NY 10009 | MISS ELEANORE SCHNURR |
| INTL LEAGUE FOR THE RIGHTS OF MAN<br>777 UN PLAZA SUITE 6F<br>NEW YORK NY 10017 | MRS HELEN SHAPIRO |
| LEAGUE RED CROSS SOCIETIES<br>535 LAKE AVE<br>GREENWICH CT 06830 | MS POSY SHEPPARD |
| CESI<br>ROOM 1061 UNITED NATIONS<br>NEW YORK NY 10017 | MR HIRO SHIBUYA |
| CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC UNION<br>107 VIA DEL PLEBISCITO<br>ROME 00186<br>ITALY | MR KONRAD SIENIEWICZ |
| ENVIRONMENTAL COALITION FOR N. AMERICAS<br>1701 18TH ST NW<br>WASHINGTON DC 20009 | MR ANTHONY WAYNE SMITH, CHAIRMA |
| COMM DEVELOP SOCIETY<br>DEPT URBAN AFF HUNTER COLLEGE<br>NEW YORK N.Y. 10021 | MR HANS SPIEGEL |
| WORLD ALLIANCE OF YMCA ASSN<br>470 COLONIAL RD<br>RIDGEWOOD, N.J. | MR J EDWARD SPROUL |
| 235 E 49TH ST<br>NEW YORK N.Y. 10017 | RICHARD STAHL |
| NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY<br>950 THIRD AVE<br>NEW YORK NY 10022 | DR ELVIS J STAHR |

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| ONTARIO INST STUDIES & EDUC<br>252 BLOOR ST W<br>TORONTO CANADA | DAVID STANSFIELD |
| WOMENS INTL LEAGUE FOR PEACE & FREEDOM<br>75 HENRY ST<br>BROOKLYN NY 11201 | MRS BESSIE HOROWITZ STARFIELD |
| ENVIRONMENTAL MOBILIZATION<br>470 WEST END AVE<br>NEW YORK NY | MR TOM STOKES |
| UNITED NATIONS<br>UNITED NATIONS PLAZA<br>NEW YORK NEW YORK 10017 | MR MAURICE STRONG |
| WORLD EDUCATION<br>667 MADISON AVL<br>NEW YORK N.Y. 10021 | MRS SAGITA SVARNA |
| INTL SOCIOLOGICAL ASSN DPT SOCIOLOGY<br>96 CUMMINGTON ST<br>BOSTON MASS | MR FRANK SWEETSER |
| WORLD WILDLIFE FUND<br>3432 GREENTREE DR<br>FALLS CHURCH VA 22041 | MR LLOYD W SWIFT |
| SIERRA CLUB<br>WAYSTOP SILL LANE<br>OLYMI CT 06371 | MRS AGNEU TALCOTT |
| FORDHAM UNIV L CENTER<br>140 W 62ND ST<br>NEW YORK NY 10023 | MR LUDWIK TECLAFF |
| STUDENT INTERN PROGRAM<br>CENTER ECON & SOCIAL INFO<br>UN NY | J TEDERS |
| CHRISTIAN HOSPITAL UNTL<br>432 BANCHO-HEIN 1-NIBANCHO<br>CHIYODA-KU TOKOYO JAPAN | REV YOSHIKI TOEDA |
| ALLIANCE OF WOMEN IN ARCHITECTURE<br>1134 MADISON AVE APT 4F<br>NEW YORK NY 10028 | MISS LARELLE TOWNSEND |
| SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION<br>4 WHITNEY ST EXT<br>WESTPORT CT 06880 | MISS M L TWADDELL |
| ECOLOGY CENTER OF LOUISIANA<br>C/O CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT<br>345 EAST 46 ST NEW YORK , N.Y. | MR ROSS VINCENT |
| ECOLOGY CENTER OF LOUISIANA<br>P O BOX 15149<br>NEW ORLEANS LA 70115 | MR ROSS VINCENT |

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| ZONTA INTL<br>59 E VAN BUREN ST<br>CHICAGO ILL 60605 | MS MARY VOSS |
| INTL SOC FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS<br>655 BOYLSTON ST<br>BOSTON MA 02116 | MR JOHN WALSH |
| SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION<br>6433 TUCKERMAN LANE<br>ROCKVILLE MD 20852 | DR GAITHER P WARFIELD |
| INTL HUMANIST & ETHICAL UNION<br>500 E 77TH ST APT 2719<br>NEW YORK NY 10021 | MRS WALTER M WEIS |
| NATL COUNCIL CRIME & DELINQUENCY<br>DEPT JUSTICE BOX 200<br>CAMP HILL PA 17011 | MR STEWART WERNER |
| NATURAL RESOURCES DEFENSE COUNCIL<br>36 W 44TH<br>NY 10036 | MRS MARILYN WRIGHT |
| COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION<br>465 GOLDENROD AVE APT A1<br>BRIDGEPORT CT 06606 | MISS BARBARA WRIGHT |
| INTL DEPT OF GIRL SCOUTS USA<br>830 THIRD AVE<br>NEW YORK NY | MISS LUCY YOUNG |
| SARAH LAWRENCE COLLEGE<br>BRONXVILLE NY 10708 | MR HAROLD I ZELIGER |
| WORLD UNION OF CATHOLIC WOMENS ORGANS<br>370 FIRST AVE<br>NEW YORK NY 10010 | MISS ALBA ZIZZAMIA |